





SYDNEY MORNING HERALD Office,  
Wednesday, April 16th, 1856

Our last summary of news was forwarded on the 1st of March. From that date to the present time electioneering matters have almost entirely absorbed the attention of the public. There are 34 constituencies, and the probability of returning the 54 members who are to form our future Legislature is, undoubtedly, in accordance with the provisions of the New York Bill. For these 54 seats there have been upwards of one hundred candidates. A large majority of the contestants have been decided; they have for the most part been well considered, and have been in a great degree satisfactory, for there can be no doubt of the soundness of the character and standing of many of the gentlemen returned; that the wealth and the intelligence of the country will be adequately represented.

The following list contains the names of the members declared to be elected:

The election for the Sydney Hamlets was first in point of time, and the example of good order and decorum it set forth has been generally followed by the various constituencies throughout the colony. The successful candidates chosen in this instance, however, were returned by a majority incompatible with that intense interest which prevails where the public favour is pretty evenly balanced.

return were raised on religious grounds (he being a member of the Roman Catholic Church), which, notwithstanding their injustice and absurdity, deprived him of the aid of a considerable number who would otherwise have supported him. In addition to this "no popery" cry the most gross charges were brought against Mr. Plunkett in connection with the administration of justice by him in the capacity of Attorney-General, the obsequious nature of the Government

Prinkett, 2798; Dr. Dugan, 90.

On Friday the jury dispersed after the announcement that the official declaration would be made the morning after; but on Friday the electors were disappointed in consequence of the postponement of the final declaration of the poll for a week. A scrutiny having been demanded, the returning-officer declared his inability to do so, and the case was adjourned until the official declaration before the following Thursday. In the mean time the functions of a returning-officer were freely discussed, the conclusion arrived at being that the office was ministerial, and that the Sheriff, as a ministerial officer, was placed at a disadvantage for the time being, because, while the Sheriff, as a ministerial officer, felt it his duty to throw aside voting papers in duplicate, bearing the same numbers, the name of the same individual, with the name of the candidate, and the name of the elector in favour of the same candidate—where such papers had been divided amongst the coalition, the names of the four candidates being transposed, they could not be thrown out by a judicial act. The official declaration

The result of the Sydney election is therefore at present uncertain. Mr. Plunkett obtained upward of 2000 plumpers, and from an analysis of the whole of the votes given during the election, it appeared that of the split votes—that is, those not recorded in favour of the coalition—a considerable majority included his name.

On having the Sydney election process laid to the bottom of the box, the speaker said that he was not in sympathy with the other election, if we except that of the South. The Riding of the county of Cumberland—a numerous and an influential constituency, representing almost every colonial interest—where, notwithstanding the cry of opposition to the measures of the old Council, and several parts of the new Bill, the Government have been able to carry the Government, nominated Upper House, and the two thirds clause, a gentleman who for years has been a nominee of the Crown, and who on the hustings declared his adhesion to the principles of the New Constitution Bill, as it is at present exists, with some few modifications, has been elected by a majority larger than that obtained by any other member. Mr. Manning, however, while he agreed with the principle, objects to the application of the two thirds clause requiring a majority of two-thirds to alter the Constitution in this particular instance, because he

Mr. C. Gavan Duffy, who was so enthusiastically received at Melbourne, accepted an invitation from his Sydney countrymen and friends to a banquet. The preliminaries having been arranged, Mr. Duffy arrived by the steamship "Telegraph," on the 5th March. The banquet committee having chartered the "Mallong" steamer, they proceeded, with a crowd of Mr. Duffy's admirers, to the Heads, to receive him.

of the national instrument hung the national flag, with its "Emin go brough" and "*Eend mile faite*," in golden garb. On either side of the harp were blended the Gaelic tricolor, the Union Jack, the Turkish crescent and the Stars and Stripes. Two beautiful festoons of brilliant foliage were suspended from the stage, immediately under which, on the northeastern side, was the seat raised above the rest for the guest of the evening, Mr. Charles Gavan Duffy. The dress boxes were adorned with beautiful specimens of the "Eend mile faite" in palm, olive, cabbage, treacle plant, and the fern. The dress boxes were filled with ladies. Mr. Jorning throve open, for their accommodation, the large saloon adjoining, where refreshments were tastefully laid out. Many spectators also occupied the upper boxes and the gallery. The guests of honor were Mr. Jorning, Mr. J. J. O'Connell, the mayor, the magistracy, many members of the bar, and a large number of the mercantile men of our city. On the arrival of the

"guest of the evening," the company rose and received Mr. Duffy with continued demonstrations, welcoming him with enthusiasm. The chair was taken by Mr. Pennington. During the banquet the Hungarian Band performed a variety of concerted pieces.

After "The Queen, and our gallant Allies" had been duly honoured, the chairman proposed "The guest of the evening," which was most enthusiastically received. Mr. Duffy having acknowledged the

Mr. Guley, who was at the head of the Canterbury Association, recently returned from New Zealand; Mr. Maguire, and a few others connected with colonial politics. At the end of that meeting, I had inside my mind, as far as your Constitution was concerned, to act with Mr. Lowe, who seemed to me to have the competent knowledge and the most definite views on the subject. Within a few days I procured an interview with him, and he was most kind and helpful.

not be difficult, I think, to select the right men. You would send a House of Nominees certainly, but I think you would send a House of Representatives of nominees of the people. (Loud cheers.) The people of this country have now for the first time got possession of their great inheritance, the boundless lands and insatiable natural riches; it would be madness if they did not immediately take advantage of the opportunity of their time in squabbling about the shape of the key that is to open the door. And now, gentlemen, about the veto. I was grieved and alarmed, I confess, when the clauses which regulated the exercise of the veto were introduced into the bill by the Government. But that was before I saw Australia and the wise resolute men at the head of the Australian people. Now I do not think it matters a bolt of red tape whether the veto be limited or unlimited. I have seen the people of the colonies, and I have seen of these colonies by despatches from England, quoting instances in illustration. He observed, one of the latest illustrations of the idiosyncrasy of the attempt to govern this country from the antipodes in Europe is a

colonies,—each had his own department to mind—and if the little time each Minister can give from his own department, he is not willing to waste a moment on them. This is what has thrown them into the hands of the Merivales. But I fancy his reign is at an end; and if I might venture to advise this "veiled prophet" of the Colonial Office, I would say to him, "You are a very able man; give another proof

Mr. Duffy also pointed out the necessity of a federal Union and the localisation of Government, whenever practical. At the conclusion of his speech he was warmly cheered, and when the applause had subsided he said: "The herald of the new era is the rising sun to the eastward, and the land of our adoption is 'Our native land.' " "The social and political regeneration of Ireland." "The commercial, agricultural, and mineral interests of the colony." "The Bar of the world." "The herald of the new era." "The Press." "The Ladies." "The Stewards." Mr. Duffy left Sydney for Melbourne on the 19th March. He was accompanied aboard by a large number of friends.

The members of the Sydney Chamber of Commerce have been discussing, for some time past, the report of the select committee of the House of Commons, appointed in 1875, to inquire into the condition of the colonies. The report is now before the House of Commons, and is expected to be published in the near future. It is a very important document, and one which will be of great value to the colonies. It is a report which will be of great value to the colonies, and one which will be of great value to the colonies.

Australasian Steam Navigation Company. Bank of New South Wales' shares have been sold as high as £34 10s. per share. This rise is partly attributable to the scarcity of stock in the market, and the anticipation of a very favourable report. The last dividend was at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum, and the reserve fund had increased to £100,000; it is believed that the dividend due 31st

of the last half year have been much depressed, and have fallen to 82 per share. They paid no dividend for the last year, and it is very little prospect of an improvement at present, on account of competition. The General Assurance Company, and the New South Wales Assurance Company, have suffered several losses during the last quarter, but their profits for the year are firm and in demand. The price of the General Assurance is £7 6s., and the New South Wales Assurance £2 2s. Shares in the Gold and Copper Mines are very dull, with the exception of the Wentworth Gold Field and Newcrest Copper Company, almost unsaleable. Government Debentures are not so valuable; they have been sold as high as 95 and the accrued interest. The value of these debentures, which are issued for the term of three years, must increase as the time of paying them off approaches, and is considered by the Government to be the safer of the two.

South Wales to be sold at not less than 92½ in England—should be returned. It has been stated that small parcels have been sold on the London Stock Exchange, at satisfactory prices; but as regards the bulk of them, no information has yet been received. The rise in debentures and bank stock is likely to continue whilst the amount of securities paying a regular rate of interest is so limited compared with the capital brought forward for investment.

brought up, and ordered to be printed on the 28th of the same month. The committee reported that they had failed in any attempt to obtain suitable premises in the immediate neighbourhood of the Council Chamber, either by rent or purchase, which might be appropriated to the use of the Upper Chamber; and they suggested, therefore, that it might be more expedient, as tending to the permanent acquisition of the building, to purchase the site of the

In our last summary we gave a somewhat full account of the existing state of our public works. Since then very little has occurred calling for particular notice and we have therefore only to report that the progress of the works, both as respects the description, the progress made, and the expenditure, is generally satisfactory. No new works of any consequence have been entered upon, and those in course of execution under the Government have been in some cases the subject of a change of funds, the vote of the legislature having been found insufficient to meet the demands.

The extension of the line of railway from the Parramatta terminus to Liverpool is going on rapidly, and will be completed by August next. A large portion of the line is already finished, and the principal works, such as the viaducts and bridges, are in a very forward state. The Railway Commissioners within the last day or two went over the entire distance from the terminus to Liverpool, and were enabled to form a correct estimate of the progress and character of the works. The result of their inspection was

Point may be regarded as completed, whilst that at Pinchgut Island, commanding the entrance both to the Cove and to Darling Harbour, is rapidly tending that way. The tower, which will be the most difficult and complicated part of the work, and which is intended to be placed on the site of the old fort, is

The corner stone of the new Mariners' Church, in connection with the Sydney Bethel Union, was laid on the 19th of March last, by his Excellency Sir William Denison, assisted by a large number of ladies and gentlemen, including many sailors and others connected with marine affairs, assembled to witness the ceremony. The proceedings were commenced by prayer. After laying the stone his Excellency delivered an appropriate address. Lieutenant Sadele, R.N., spoke in praise of the church, and the Rev. R. Mansfield, "a union without compromise of religious principle." The Rev. R. Mansfield delivered an address on the rise and progress of the institution. The Sydney Bethel Union was instituted upwards of 34 years ago.

On the 6th March last a numerous and influential meeting of the friends of the Church of England was held, to take measures for the erection of a church for the accommodation of the inhabitants of Darlington and Woolloomooloo. Resolutions were moved, a committee formed, and upwards of £700 collected.

by voluntary subscriptions from the congregation and their friends, the only other facility afforded them being on the part of the Government in giving the present site in exchange for the one on which the old church stood. The building is of the style required in order that the bells may be campanile ready to receive the peal of bells (eight in number), the gift of Mr. John Campbell. A sum of £500 has also to be raised for the purpose of purchasing an organ: upwards of £200 in the new organ has been already paid for. The new church is built in the Gothic style, its fittings however are modern; the seats are all open, and afford accommodation for 877 persons. The font is of chastely carved stone, and the pulpit is one of the most beautifully executed pieces of modern furniture that has been seen. The gas fittings, by Mr. F. B. Robinson, are also particularly neat, and when the gas is lighted, every part of the building is well illuminated. The windows

were imported from England; they are of stained glass. The chancel window cost 200 guineas; the design consists of leaves and flowers intermingled with scriptural quotations. At the western end of the building a large and convenient organ loft is provided, in which now stands an harmonium, the place of which will, as soon as the funds are raised, be supplied by a first-class organ. The altar is beautifully fitted with rich crimson silk velvet, trimmed with bullion braid—

connection with the committee, the management of the institution has been entrusted to:—Patron—Sir Charles Nicholson, Provost of the University of Sydney. President—Rev. Dr. Woolley, Principal of Sydney University. Vice-Presidents—Rev. Robert Bag, B.A., of Glasgow University; Professor Smith, M.D., of Sydney University; Professor Pell, of Sydney University. Treasurer—Mr. George Ryle, Trinity School. Secretaries—Mr. Robert Gal, Presbyterian

Our social condition manifests a tendency towards improvement. Little actual amelioration may have taken place, but the basis of a better state of things is being established on a comprehensive and, it is to be hoped, a permanent basis. The colony has in the past the city of Sydney (and indeed the colony generally) been peculiarly fortunate in having enjoyed almost total exemption from those offences which form one of the greatest evils in old established communities, to-wit: highway robbery, and, more especially, highway robberies, burglaries, pocket-picking, and "stinkings-up." These and the hundred-and-one occurrences of a similar character which occupy so much of the attention of the police in most large cities, have been almost unknown in New South Wales during some years past. The offences which form the categories periodically sent before our Criminal Courts, are, generally speaking, of a very different character from those which have been the staple of the felon's garrotte, the jemmy, or the dexterous finger. The only case of pocket-picking which has been deemed of suf-

come established, notwithstanding many past and present difficulties, is a matter too generally known to require further comment here. Nor is it necessary to advert to those still higher branches of study which have of late largely attracted attention, to the great improvement, present and prospective, of the social condition of the colony. The lesser means and aids only it is intended to glance at here.

enclosed, the citizens of Sydney have in their power to realise the most glowing fables of enchanted life; and the philanthropists of the city are enabled, by the aid of these natural advantages, to transform the wilderness, the interior of the park, into a theatre for the appreciation and enjoyment of rational recreation in the love and contemplation of nature in her most attractive forms. Recently, well-sustained efforts have been made to render some of the charming spots around Sydney available for the use of the people, and the result has been a gratifying increase of individual enterprise. The rush which has taken place to these newly-established places of recreation, affords the best proof of the urgent necessity there is for such establishments. In one instance steamers are despatched throughout the week to convey pleasure parties, and every day and condition of weather is a delirium of soundings an hour or two at one of these

speaking, all return very well pleased with the manner in which they have spent the day. The favour with which the establishment of these places are received, and the uniformity with which they are supported, speaks largely for the national tendencies of the public taste. But it does more—it leads the reflecting to consider how far similar establishments encouraged and patronized by the Government, might be carried out.

On Saturday, April 5th, there was a partial eclipse of the sun. It commenced at Sydney at 11.50 a.m., and ended at 6.21 p.m. At Moreton Bay, 15-16th of the sun's disc was eclipsed, the line of total obscuration running through the unsettled parts of the colony. The day was so cloudy and wet that the eclipse was invisible.

On Saturday, the 6th instant, the first number of a German newspaper was issued; the title is *Die Australische Deutsche Zeitung*. The publication is small, containing only four or five folio pages. Its appearance, however, is respectable. Several new journals have recently made their debut in the country districts, and a variety of new musical publications, of considerable merit, have issued from the press of our colony.

The Sydney Hospital

The Sydney Horticultural Improvement Society continues to hold its meetings, and a variety of interesting papers are read by its members from time to time.

On the 14th instant: the anniversary services of the Wesleyan Sunday School Society, of the Sydney North Circuit, were concluded by a tea meeting at the York-street Chapel, followed by a public meeting of J. W. Allen, Esq. presided. The report was deemed

well attended, and have exhibited a marked improvement on those of the previous year. On the balance-sheet one of the most prominent items is the purchase of one of the finest instruments in the colonies—a concert grand pianoforte, by Beards, at a cost of 200 guineas.

takes two counts in the indictment on which he  
 was tried. The first count charged him  
 with having, on the 10th of January, 1856, ad-  
 ministered to Mrs. Phillis Brown a certain noxious drug,  
 with intent to produce abortion; and the second with  
 selling, on the same date, administered to Mrs. Browne  
 a certain medicine, valued at one-half-dram of  
 Sassafras, with intent to produce abortion to  
 Mrs. Browne. From the circumstances, as deposed to  
 by the principal witnesses, it appeared that Beer, in the  
 month of June, 1855, endeavoured to prevail on Mr. and  
 Mrs. Brown to make him a bequest for the life of the  
 latter for seven or ten years for £1000. Beer, at that  
 time, was not in the habit of working or benefiting in  
 new institutions, but, nevertheless, refused  
 to accede to the proposition. Beer was ultimately, how-  
 ever, prevailed upon to make the life, the whole term, for  
 £1000, and again, having done so, he was prevailed upon  
 to insure Mrs. Browne's life in another office, he insured her life for £1000 in the Church  
 of England Office. Beer, in both instances, or, ruled  
 by the principal witnesses, to take out the policy  
 in the latter form of insurance.

policy. Beer, however, held the receipt for the premium, and believed that he could enforce his claim to the policy. Between the issue of the first and second policies Mrs. Browne became pregnant; but all her first representations as to the circumstances were contradicted by Beer, who said that she had only a tumor or gathering in the stomach. When, however, it appeared that she was

However, she took only a quarter of the bounty randomly ordered; but this had such an effect upon the Bears that they were so alarmed morning that if she had taken the whole amount it would have killed her, to which he replied that it would not have killed her, but it would have produced miscarriage. A few days after the granting of the receipt for the premium on the policy of \$1000, which was paid to her by the insurance company, she received a severe wetting; and on the 10th February 1867, she died of the commission of the offense, Bear attended her; his conduct during his visit was strange and different from his ordinary deportment. He resplended himself with flowers, and was very well pleased to see him, and gave orders that the pills or suppositories mentioned in it should be taken—one every four hours, and that they should be introduced into the system in the same manner as an injection. He requested that the pills or suppositories should be given to her, and that they should be given to her.

ving been relieved from the excruciating agony of a poison by a strong emetic. On Thursday, the 14th, he called at Mr. Browne's place of business and said to him that, as he had not succeeded in securing a policy on Mrs. Browne's life, he was entitled to and should have one of the policies which he (Browne) held, adding that Mrs. Browne was near her confinement, and that she could not survive and that therefore it was too late for him then to get

was conducted with ability on both sides. The jury, who, throughout a protracted trial, were kept attentively listening to the evidence on both sides, the arguments of the counsel, and the instructions of the judge, after consulting together for an hour in a hall, returned a verdict against the prisoner of guilty on the first count—admission of a drug with intent to procure a miscarriage. The judge then announced the accused to be guilty and labour on the second and other public works of the day. The proceedings throughout the four days' proceedings were witnessed with an interested and an anxious auditory, whom, as well as the whole community, the prisoner was a great gain to the audience. The prisoner from first to last maintained a calm and dignified indifference to his fate, probably arising from a generally expressed opinion, that the charge would not be brought home to him. Upon the prisoner to which the prisoner belonged, and upon all the judge

deserved a well-merited eulogy, the atrocious crime of user can have no effect, so far as the confidence and esteem of the community goes. That confidence has all times been deservedly extended to them, and never misplaced, with "one solitary and abominable exception"—quoting the words of the learned judge. This has been the first, and we hope it is the last time, that we shall be called upon to record the commission of such a crime.

But, perhaps for some on the spot, for it is a fact that many people do not observe that which is every day before their eyes—each of which we confess we are not a little proud, so far from crime having in any respect increased, it has very sensibly diminished, notwithstanding the large accessions to our population, and some of them as large as we should by no means have desired. Some of the first two or three cargoes of gold-sand from Cali-

It will be interesting, perhaps, to our English readers to learn that our resources with regard to the production of iron are hardly inferior to those of our rivals. Iron mines have been discovered in nearly all parts of the colony, but their real value was never estimated until the Fitz Roy Iron and Coal Company, an American organization, made a geological survey, about eleven miles from Herra, where the mine extends over sixty-eight acres, and in every part it admits of the greatest facility in working. The entire depth is not yet reached, but there can be no doubt it is very considerable, so that although the mine is not

It, it has not been thought advisable at present to order its removal. By the Primula the Company expect an importation of large and complicated machinery, capable of working iron from an anchor to the drawing out of the smallest wire. When this work takes place they will be capable of carrying on operations of a gigantic character, and we have no doubt the production and manufacture of iron will

**SAVINGS' BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.**—The Governor-General has appointed Daniel Cooper, Esq., Christopher Robert Colledge, Esq., and Robert Fitzgibbon, Esq., to be trustees of the Savings' Bank of New South Wales.

**EDMUND BERNARD**—Mademoiselle Dupuis, an actress at the Vaudeville Theatre, Paris, appeared on Saturday before the Tribunal de Commerce at Pau, to claim that she, M. Jallabert, editor of the Theatre, had deceived her, by comparing her in offensive terms to a Bremsen doll. The Tribunal decided that such a libel of criticism was not allowable; and as it appeared that she had been deceived by the defendant, it condemned Jallabert to pay 500 francs fine and 2000 francs damages; also to insert the text of the judgment in his paper, and to pay the expenses of inserting in three other papers of Paris, to be chosen by the

[illegible]



The Rome and Frascati Railway is progressing and it is expected to be opened early in 1886.















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**MR. LONG** will sell by auction, at  
o'clock on **THURSDAY**, 17th April, 1866, at  
the Cattle Sale Yards, Camperdown, near Sydney,  
54 head fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

150 boxes superior soap, each 56-lbs.  
200 ditto ditto ditto, 28-lbs.  
50 ditto Steel's Liverpool soap  
10 ditto sperm candles.

**Terms at sale,**

89 bales wool  
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